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Ir is said that the Sherman silver law will be repealed before adjournment of Congress if the Democrats who are pledged to its repeal do not fight for it.

THE managers of the world's fair are discussing the feasibility and propriety of keeping it open two seasons instead of one. Six months does seem too short a time for the life of so vast and costly

THE wonderfully large and varied stocks of goods which the enterprising dealers in Indianapolis have in store for the holidays remove any possible pretext for its people to go abroad to purchase. In this respect Indianapolis ceased to be a country village long since.

THE Chicago Herald denounces "the system of governing by taxation, invented by the Republicans in Congress." The Republican party never attempted to govern by taxation, but it certainly never promised to govern without taxation, which is the rainbow plan held out by the Democrats.

DURING the fiscal year 1891 California, Nebraska and Utah produced 12, 604,838 pounds of beet sugar, but during the fiscal year 1892 the output was 25,282,000 pounds, or twice as much. This increase shows that beet sugar can be as successfully produced here as elsewhere, yet the bounty will doubtless be repealed and the new and important industry abandoned.

No champion, defender or first friend has told the people of Indiana why sugar, coffee and tea cost twice as much per patient in the Central insane hospital as they do in the Southern, but one who is very well informed about such matters says there would not be such a difference tf an intelligent steward, whose services would command \$1,500 a year as a purchaser, should take the place of the three trustees as purchasing agents.

HON. ELIJAH MORSE, of Massachusetts, warns the country that if the world's fair is open on Sundays the offended Almighty is likely to retaliate by permitting cholera to scourge the country. Mr. Morse evidently cherishes the ancient theory that the Almighty is vindictive being who goes out of His way to get even with imperfect mortals, but that theory is long out of date in the religious West, which does not believe in revenge for revenge's nake.

there are indications of an impending whisky ring and scandal. The whisky trust has bought up the entire output of the country, and virtually controls the situation. It is speculating for a rise in anticipation that the tax on whisky will be increased, and, having cornered the market, is interested in bringing that about. It can afford to pay \$1,000,000, if necessary, to induce Congress to increase the tax, and when there is that much money dependent on a few votes there is pretty sure to be a

THE Cleveland Leader, after reading the report of the clerk of the Ohio State Board of Charities, showing that the aggregate salaries of the officers of the infirmaries are larger than the sum spent for groceries for these institutions, remarks that it is time to inquire whether as good administration cannot be obtained by some cheaper system. Here in Indiana, where the same conditions appear, it isn't worth the time to inquire. The officials, by their silence, remark, in the words of a departed Democratic etatesman, William M. Tweed, "What Per going to do about it?"

SENATOR VOORHEES complains that his mail (meaning applications for office) these days is so enormous that he cannot keep up with it. He says he has had experience before on the approach of incoming administrations, but never anything like this. He hopes his friends in Indiana will be patient, and he deeply regrets that there are not enough offices to go around. "It is a most painful duty, so far as I am concerned," says the Senator, "to be compelled to decide between friends who are equally meritorious and capable." Who said he had to decide, or what reason has he to think his decision will carry any weight? Czar Cleveland has the last word. But Senator Voorhees's wail shows that the Indiana office-seekers are coming to the front in great shape.

THE appointment of Peter S. Grosscup, of Chicago, as United States District judge, to succeed Judge Blodgett, gives great satisfaction to the Chicago bar. He is an accomplished lawyer, and all who know him predict that he will | ish troops and the discontinuing of make an able judge. He is only forty other favors. In any case, the quiet

years old, and gives up a practice worth \$20,000 a year to go on the bench, but his inclinations lie in that direction, and besides he is financially independent. The Chicago Tribune gives Judge Grosscup a strong editorial indorsement andsays "President Harrison has doubtless been as fortunate in his latest judicial selection as in those which have preceded it." The Herald, which is bitterly Democratic, says: "! resident Harrison has sustained the frirly excellent record he has made in the matter of his judicial appointments. Mr. Grosscup is highly regarded as a lawyer, and is credited with the qualities which fit him to adorn the bench."

TRYING TO BULLDOZE THE GOVERNMENT.

The action of the North Atlantic teamship Association shows an evident disposition to retaliate for the restrictive regulations on foreign immigration adopted by this government. The steamship association has announced that from and after Jan. 1, 1893, it will carry no steerage passengers, and that the rates for saloon and second cabin passengers will be raised and the number of trips reduced. It is further announced that all special excursion rates for the Columbian world's exposition have been withdrawn. The evident purpose of all this is to punish the United States for the restrictive regulations, and it is probably hoped to raise a protest that will induce the government to rescind them. The refusal of the steamship company to carry steerage passengers need not disturb anybody, as that is precisely what is desired. Neither will the raising of rates for saloon and second cabin passengers elicit any protest from the general public. This will affect only those who indulge in ocean travel, and, as a rule, they can afford to pay. The only occasion for erious regret in the action of the company is the withdrawal of excursion rates to the world's fair. "There is no doubt," says the cablegram announcing the action of the company, "that this action will result in a large falling off in the number of foreign visitors to the world's fair. Many of the parties that were being made up to take advantage of the reduced rates that were expected to prevail during the world's fair season will now be abandoned." This reveals the animus of the action. Everybody will regret to see the foreign attendance at the world's fair cut down, but even that ought not to prevent the adoption of preventive measures against the introduction of cholera. The United States government cannot be bulldozed by a foreign steamship company, and, if it comes to that, American enterprise and energy will devise some plan by which all who want to visit the world's fair will be able to get here. There is a very strong public sentiment in favor of an entire prohibition of foreign immigration for at least one year. This prohibition need not necessarily interfere with transient travel or visitors to the exposition, and the government should not be deterred from doing its duty in the premises by the threatening attitude of foreign steamship companies.

DEPRESSION IN CANADA.

The most reliable advices from Canada show that it is suffering an unparalleled business depression. In ten years the shrinkage in the value of farm lands has been 50 per cent. In the city of Toronto, which has long been one of the most flourishing in the Dominion, there are 7,000 vacant buildings. In the smaller cities and villages the situation is even worse. A writer in the Akron (O.) Beacon, who has recently visited Canada, says the restricted commerce of the Dominion with the United States is the leading cause of Canadian depression. England cannot furnish an outlet for her special products such as the New England and like States would afford if they were not partially shut out by the high duties imposed. Its home markets are limited because there are no industries in the cities and larger towns We already have a whisky trust, and paying the wages of the United States. The Canadian Pacific railway is one of the chief causes of Canada's misfortunes. It has, through its subsidies, imposed upon the people the larger part of its public debt, which is now \$20 per head of the population. The old French legal system, which the British government, at the time that it attained control of French Canada, agreed to maintain, belongs to an antiquated social system, and is an obstacle to progress. For years a large proportion of the young men and women have left Canada for the United States, a process which has wasted the natural vitality of the country. Recently the unrest has become very general. Dominion people see nothing but going from bad to worse under the present regime. While political influences and traditions connecting them with the British throne are potent, it is evident that the masses are in earnest for a change. What this change shall be is a difficult problem. An exchange suggests that a liberal form of reciprocity is Canada's best hope now. To this suggestion it may be said that under the present conditions "a liberal form of reciprocity," such as would be reciprocity for both Canada and the United States, is impossible. Such reciprocity is impossible, not because Canada would not agree to it, but because she has no power to do so." A reciprocity that would be liberal would involve the admission of the products of American factories at a lower rate of duty than those of the competing goods of Great Britain. Such a reciprocal treaty is impossible, not because Canada would be averse to it, but because Great Britain, which makes Canada's treaties, would not agree to a commercial arrangement which would give a competitor the advantage in the markets of a dependency. Canada must first separate herself from Great Britain before she can treat with the United States. Mr. Gladstone represents a party whose policy has been less exacting in regard to the outside possessions of Great Britain, and it has been stated that the policy he has in view would further separate Canada from the home government by the withdrawal of Brit-

revolution which seems to be going on throughout Canada must interest citizens of the United States.

THE NEW CHICAGO.

The announcement of the generous gift of Mr. Philip Armour, the millionaire packer, to the city of Chicago, coming simultaneously with that of the probating of the late Jay Gould's will, shows there are men and men. Mr. Gould did not leave a cent to any charitable or educational purpose; Mr. Armour, in addition to other generous gifts to charity, gives Chicago a magnificent building especially erected for a manual training school, and adds \$1,400,000 for its maintenance. From what is made known concerning the scope and plan of the school, it will probably be the best of its kind in the United States, which is equivalent to saying the best in the world.

It is such endowments and institutions as this which more than anything else stamp Chicago as the most cosmopolitan and truly American city. The time has passed when New York can afford to sneer at Chicago as provincial, or when Boston can venture to smile at its literary pretensions. Chicago is no longer a mere commercial metropolis and pork-packing center. It is rapidly becoming, indeed has already become, a literary and educational center as well. The University of Chicago, recently opened under the most brilliant auspices, promises to become one of the greatest educational institutions of the country, as it is already one of the most richly endowed and ably officered. This is only one of the many educational institutions of Chicago, and Mr. Armour's gift is only one of many evidences that the intellectual activities of the city are

extending in every direction. We of Indianapolis can afford to extend ungrudging recognition of Chicago's growth in the direction of higher things, both because it is a typical Western city and because that growth tends to stimulate all other Western cities to efforts in the same direction. It is because Indianapolis has a field and a future of its own that it can afford to recognize to the full extent those of other cities.

COLONEL LILLY's prediction, Tuesday evening, that not a mule car would be on a leading street-railway line in the city at the date of the National Encampment called forth a hearty round of applause. Just now Indianapolis has enough electric cars to cause its people to feel how very inadequate the best mule car is and how intolerable the worst can be. It is said that the adoption of electricity for motive power is attended by such excellent results that intelligent and enterprising managers lose no time in making the change. If the two lines which the Citizens' company has built to Crown Hill and the lines extended to Fairview and the Fair-grounds are profitable investments, lines down Virginia avenue, to West Indianapolis and Haughville cannot fail to be remunerative. While others are important, these three lines, and partieularly Virginia avenue, are of imperative necessity. To get them by the date of the encampment would be worth the money the people will expend for it.

Now here is a pathetic plea. A soldier's widow from Ohio writes to Secretary Noble that she would like to have her pension certificate so adjusted that she could marry again without forfeiting her pension. She says she has lived a widow since 1862 and never intended to marry, but now in her advanced years finds herself lonely and would like to have a husband. Being old, and poor, and plain she considers it unlikely that she could find any man able to support her as well as her pension could, and consequently must take such as she could get. She considers it a great hardship that she and widows like her are debarred from matrimony by the harsh regulation that cuts off their little income when they cease to be widows. There is no doubt that this Ohio woman has found "such as she can get," and has a possible husband in her mind's eye as she writes, but one who has but little of this world's goods, Secretary Noble's heart, which is tender, must have been harrowed as he considered his powerlessness in the matter and pictured the case of true love and wouldbe matrimony turned to despair and permanent loneliness all for a matter of money. Even the hearts of the stiffest Democrats, who threaten to cut off many pensions. could hardly fail to be touched by such affecting conditions. "Love," however, as the poet remarks, "will find a way!" and the Obio widow declares that she will keep on writing till her request is complied

THE performance of the Hon. James Fippen, of Tipton county, in the opera-house is being heralded over the conatry with more or less ornamentation. Fame is attained in divers and peculiar ways.

to the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What States, if any, have abol shed capital pun-

Maine, Michigan, Verment, Iowa, and perhaps one or two others. Several others have practically abolished it by the nonenforcement of a law which says the Governor may fix the day of execution a given period after sentence.

THE SNUBBING OF CRISP.

SPEAKER CRISP was present at the reform feed, but he was not asked to speak. On this exclusive occasion the Speaker was not a speaker. - New York Advertiser. THE "letter that never came" is not in t by the side of the "speech that was never made," as rendered by Speaker Crisp at the Reform Club dinner Saturday night. -Philadelphia Press.

THE poor fellow put his foot in it, however, in laboring hard in preparing a speech and giving a copy of it to the Associated Press before being invited to say anything.

SELDOM has a grosser insult in the form of a "put-up job" ever been offered to a public man, and never to a man of Mr. Crisp's high standing and honorable re-pute. - Washington Post. THE episode was unfortunate. It was ill-

advised on the part of the reformers so salled, but we may hope for the sake of Democratic barmony and success that it will soon be forgotten.-Chicago Times. Mr. CRISP was entirely justified in the

belief that he would be asked to speak. The failure to put him on his feet shows, at least, that the New York Reform Club. notwithstanding its eye-glasses and pat-ent-leatners, is not half clever.—Chicago

THE club had an undoubted right to choose its guests, but having invited Mr. Crisp it was a marked discourtesy to omit his name from the list of speakers. It was

something worse than a discourtesy to add to the slight an invitation to other speakers who antagonized and even insulted him when he had no chance to reply.-New York

HE was ignored in a public and evidently intentional manner. It would be aston ishing if he did not resent it. The behavior of those ex-mugwumps who gave the banquet shows that they ceased to be gentlemen when they ceased to be Republicans, and that the first thing they should do in beginning their reform labors is to mend their own manners. - Chicago Tribune.

It now seems likely that once again "the stone which the builders rejected the same shall be the head of the corner." In the ordipary course of events the speeches made at'the New York Reform Club banquet would be forgotten almost as soon as spoken, as transient as a bird of passage. But the Crisp speech that never was spoken is likely to be memorable.—Chicago Inter

THE marked discourtesy shown bpeaker Crisp can only be considered as a formal notice that no man who owes his prominence to the friendship of Mr. Hill or Mr. Gorman can expect any favors at the hands of Mr. Cleveland, and that the influence of the Cleveland administration will be thrown vigorously against the reelection of Mr. Crisp as Speaker. Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE New York Reform Club is an association of mugwumps and Democrats which supported Mr. Cleveland's candidacy for President both before and after the Chicago convention. Its members would indignantly resent any insinuation that the club is a Democratic organization They owe allegiance to no party, but, on the contrary, boast of their political inde-pendence.—Chicago Herald.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

It is given out upon the authority of Mr. Henry Villard that Prince Bismarck is interested to the amount of about \$50,000 in Milwaukee street-railroad property.

THERE is a shepherd in Monor, Hungary, who is 106 years old, and still attends to his flooks. His wife, who is the third partner of his joys and sorrows, is ninety-one.

CARLYLE once begged Tennyson to translate Sophooles. "He's a wonderful man for devetailing words together," he said after-wards in speaking regretfully of this entreaty, "but Alfred wouldn't bite."

THE clergyman who has continuously occupied one pulpit longer than any other divine in the world is the Rev. Dr. Furness, of Philadelphia. His age is ninety. and for sixty-eight years he has been pastor of one church.

WITH subscriptions which aggregate \$40. 000 at his command, Henry P. White, of Kansas City, Kan., a member of the Board of Trade, has bought 1,000 acres of land near that city, on which he preposes to col-onize all the destitute negroes of the town into a self-supporting village.

THE Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, has headed a movement among the clergymen of that city to protest against Sunday funerals, on the two grounds that the asso ciations of the day suggest resurrection not interment, and that undue labor should also be avoided as far as possible on the Lord's day.

A PRIVATE subscription has been opened for composer Balfe, who is a pauper and is obliged to enter a London refuge. His father left bim a good estate. His sister lictorie died the wife of a Spanish Grande, Duke De Frias. It is a mystery how the son became a pauper and was deserted by his friends.

COUNT TOLSTOI has learned a little reason and justice, and has at last been persuaded to settle his estates on his wife and children. Up to this time he had absolutely refused to do this, contending that, as all land belonged to the public at large. his property ought to be divided among his poorer neighbors.

THE Shah of Persia's Ministers disavow all initiative, and tremble at any executive responsibility. Imperious, diligent and fairly just, the Shah is in his own person the arbiter of Persia's fortunes. All policy emanates from him. He supervises every department with a curiosity that requires to be constantly appeased, and his attention both to foreign and domestic politics is constant and unremit-

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY sent Kipling a copy of his volume, "Children's Verses." Kipling thanked him in rhyme, and here is one stanza of his reply, a truly poetic and tender thing:

Your trail lies to the westward, Mine back to mine own place, There is water between our lodges-I have not seen your face; But I have read your verses And I can guess the rest. For in the hearts of children There is no east or west.

"Reform" Democracy's Bad Break. What must have been the President elect's feelings when Mr. F. Ellery Anderson took the floor and proceeded in a coarse and brutal manner to mimic Mr. Cockrant What were the distinguished guests' thoughts when that notorious political street-walker. Carl Schurz, heaped abuse upon the heads of the men who made his election possible? How did he manage to contain his indignation when others of this ilk fawned at his feet and talked of the recent victory as a personal compliment to Grover Cleveland and thus attempted to rob the great Democratic party of laurels that properly belong to it? How it must have grated on Mr. Clevethe very men engaged in this remarkable performance intrigued to bring about his defeat in Chicago. But Mr. Cleveland was guest and he could do nothing but maintain a silence and await the end of the miserable business.

However, there was an oasis in this desert of mugwump mendacity. Ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, possessed the manhood and the nerve to stand in the midst of all this hypocrisy and cant and to give expression to some true Democratic doctrine. It was undoubtedly a great relief to Mr. Cleveland to listen to these words, but, of course, they did not eliminate the insult heaped upon the Presidentelect by the Reform Club.

Why They Kick About Pensions.

New York Advertiser. One explanation of the reason why the Calhonnists are so eager to cut down the pensions may be found in the fact that there are \$400,000,000 of claims against the government from Southern Democrats who did not bear arms during the war. The Democrats of the present House passed 970,000,000 of these claims at the last session. If they have control of the next Congress, with Cleveland in the White House, they will whoop the whole amount through without delay. These claims must not be confused with the \$700,000,000 for alayes and other property of armed rebels. Of course, this \$400,000,000 cannot be paid if the pension payments are kept up. Therefore, the pensioners must get ready

Keeps a Kansas Dive.

Something is known of Mrs. Lease's husband at last. The information comes from Mrs. Lease herself, and therefore is anthentie. Mr. Lease's initials are C. H. He keeps a Wichita drng store, and under his experienced care prescriptions are skill-fully compounded. Mr. Lease is thus selfsupporting and but a slight burden upon his distinguished wife. The children are old enough to wait on themselves, so that very little of their father's time is now taken up with household duties. As soon as Mrs. Loase is elected Senator, the pictures of the husband and children, with descriptive sketches, will be printed in the papers.

Not the Only One Hoodwinked. New York Adver iser Boatner, of Louisiana, wants an extra session of Congress. He says: "If our campaign was not a fraud an extra session must be called." Boatner is right. If the tariff is unconstitutional it should be ripped to pieces at once.

True Democracy.

Philadelphia Inquirer. As a real Democrat, who wants no tax on English manufactured goods, but is in Tom L. Johnson has forged to the front.

Thinks He Has Secured Enough Senators to Pass His Claim Over the Veto.

Case That Has Been Before Congress Many Years and Which President Harrison Regarded So Doubtful He Did Not Approve It.

Financial Condition of the Governmen to Be Investigated by the House.

Sharp Fight for Supremacy That Resulted in Victory for the Ways and Means Committee -Measures Introduced by Senators.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM An Effort Will Be Made To-Day to Pass I

Over the President's Veto. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13,-To-morrow wil witness the interesting event of a Repub

lican Senate acting upon the veto of a Republican President. President Harrison's message, returning, without his approval, the famous McGarrahan claim, will be called up at 12:30 o'clock, and it is the confident prediction of McGarrahan and his friends that the necessary two-thirds of the Senate will vote in favor of the resolutions, "that the bill becomes a law notwithstanding the President's objection.' They base their confidence on the fact that the bill passed the Senate by a practically unanimous vote, and that, therefore, there will be fifty-nine Senators who will vote again in its favor. The Democratic House, they add, will have much pleasure in passing the bill over a Republican executive's

Should the bill be passed over the veto it will be the first instance of the kind during President Harrison's administration. The President has not hesitated to withhold his approval of other measures. So far he has sent in fifteen vetoes. Among them was the bill creating the new Circuit Court of Appeals, which he vet oed because of its defective legal construction. The bill was the work of Senator Evarts, who was much disgusted to learn from the President's message that the bill, as drawn by him, would practically have out the Supreme Court of the United States. As reintroduced, the objectionable features with corrected, the bill passed. A number of other bills which President Harrison ve toed, simply because of their legal faults, were approved by him when corrected. The other bills which did not admit of modification were referred to the committees from which they came and were never heard of again. Among the measures thus abandoned was ex-Speaker Reed's bill to recompense the Portland company; a bill for a public building at Bar Harbor, where Mr. Blaine spends his summers, and a number of private claims Bilis which were approved after correction prohibited book-making in the District of clumbia and established a Bureau of Records and Pensions in the War Department.

It is a noticeable fact that some of th most important statutes of the United States were created by bills passed over the vetoes of former Presidents. Among them are the reconstruction act, vetoed by President Johnson, and others are the civil rights law, the bill for the creation of the freedman's bureau, the famous tenure-of-office act, and the Bland silver bill. The State of Nebraska was admitted into the Union through the bill granting it statehood, which was vetoed by President Johnson. Mr. Cleveland beat all previous records in the number and character of his vetoes. Strangely enough, the only effort to override his veto was made by one of his most ardent admirers in the Senate, Mr. Wilson, of Maryland, who had interested himself in a bill to pension one Romeiser, and who looked upon President Cleveland's veto as questioning the truth and sincerity of Mr. Wilson's report. The Senate passed the bill over the veto, but it failed in the

PRELIMINARY TO TARIFF REFORM. Financial Condition of the Government

Be Inquired Into by the House, WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The House opened to-day with a sharp contest between the ways and means and appropriations committees, but it was brief and decisive, and resulted in a victory for the former committee. For some time there has been little rivalry between these two great committees of the House, and when the matter of ascertaining the financial condition of the treasury under the operation of the McKinley law became a pertinent question, immediately after the election, this rivalry was accentuated by the dispute as to which committee should conduct the investigation, Mr. Dockery, of the appropriations committee, introduced a resolution assigning this duty to the committee of which he is a member, and a few days later Mr. Wilson presented a resolution giving the work to the ways land's ears when he recalled that some of and means committee. Both resolutions went to the committee on rales, and that committee to-day reported Mr. Wilson's proposition, thus conferring jurisdiction on the ways and means committe. Immediately after the reading of the report. Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, a memof the ways and means committee of the last Congress, but now of the appropriations committee, sprang to his feet, and sought present a substitute resolution dividing the work between the two com mittees, conferring upon the ways and means committee the inquiry into the effect of the McKinley law, and upon the appropriations committee of the financial condition of the treasury. To the procommittee on rules, promptly objected, stating that Mr. Breckinridge's resolution should be introduced and referred in the usual way, and declining, on behalf of the committee on rules, to accept any substitute or amendment whatever to the pending resolution. After some further discus-

> by the committee on rules was unanupously adopted. The resolution is as follows: Resolved, That the committee on ways and means be authorized and instructed to inquire and report as to the present condition of the treasury and the future probable revenues under existing laws; and to that end the committee is particularly instructed to ascertain the amounts, as near as may be, that will be required for the payment of pensions prior to June 30, 1894; the amount of unexpended appropria tions and the amount required to complete works now authorized by the law; the items of the sums to the credit of disbursing officers; the items of probable revenues between this date and June 30, 1894, and the date at which the same will be collected by the treasury, together with all other facts which may be useful to show the present and future condition of the treasury.

sion, Mr. Breckinridge withdrew his sub-

stitute, and the resolution recommended

The members of the ways and means committee were at once informally notified that a meeting of the committee would be held this week to begin the investigation. "The investigation will be made by the full committee in open session," said Mr. Springer, "and not delegated to a sub-committee. It is important that this investigation should show the condition of the treasury at some particular moment of time. As this is so near the end of the half fiscal year, the proper time at which the condition of the treasury should turn is the 31st day of December, the end of the first half of the tiscal year. If we knew the obligations of the government on that day, the receipts from all sources at that time and liabilities of the government for the future we will know exactly how the government stands financially and be enabled to devise a plan

for meeting a possible deficit. The greater part of to-day's session of the House was consumed in the discussion of the bills referring the ancient Weil and La Abra Mexicap awards to the Court of favor of taxing American farms, the Hop. | Claims to pass on the allegations of frand made in each case. These were passed, and

without transacting any other business of public importance, the House took early adjournment.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Test's Proposed Indian Commission Again

Discussed-Bills Introduced. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- The joint resolution for the appointment of a commission to make an agreement with the five civilized Indian tribes for allotments of their land in severalty and for opening the Indian Territory to settlement was discussed in the Senate to-day during the morning hour, and then went over without action till to-morrow. Its reference to the committee on Indian affairs was advocated by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, and Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, the latter Senator taking . rather advanced position in favor of putting an end to the existing anomalous condition of things in the Indian Territory by the establishment of a regular territorial government there. After that matter was laid aside the anti-option bill was taken up, and the rest of the day's session was occupied by Mr. George, of Mississippi, in advocacy of that bill. Notice was given by Mr. Teller that he would ask the Senate to act to-morrw morning on the President's message at the close of last session vetoing the bill for the relief of William McGarrahan. Among the bills introduced and referred were the following:

By Mr. Gallinger: For the suspension of immigration under certain circumstances. By Mr. Peffer: To facilitate promotions in the

By Mr. Mitchell: To provide for a national enampment of the militia at the world's fair. By Mr. Cullom: To amend the interstate-commerce law. Mr. Cullom stated that he intro-duced it by request because he desired the prop-ositions contained in it to be considered by the By Mr. Vest: To extend the jurisdiction of the courts in Oklahoma Territory and of the United tates Court in the Indian Territory.

By Mr. Daniel: A resolution calling on the Civil-service Commissioners for a succinct statement of the government positions that are inide or outside of the civil-service rules; the methods of application and examination; the quota of each State, filled and vacant, and what positions are open to appointment outside of civii-service rules, the purpose being to procure in a compact form information for the use of those desiring to enter the government service.

MINOR MATTERS.

James G. Blaine, Jr., Denies that His Father

Has Joined the Catholic Church. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.-James G. Blain r., said to-night to a reporter of the United Press: "Father is progressing nicely. We have no apprehension as to the final outcome of his indisposition."

"Has your father or the family made any definite plans for his proposed trip when the weather will permit?" was asked.

"No, not as yet." "How about the rumors that Dr. Ducey and Cardinal Gibbone inducted your father into the Catholic Church? "There is no truth in the rumor. Mr. Ducey called to see father one day last

week in a friendly way, as did Cardinal Gibbons yesterday. That is all there is Mrs. Damrosch has joined the family

Will Not Oppose Confirmations.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- Senator Palmer. of Illinois, the leading Western Democrat in Congress, said to-day that his party in the Senate could not afford to oppose the confirmation of President Harrison's nominations upon purely partisan grounds, and that the judicial and other nominations

pending would be confirmed. The Senate to-day contirmed the followng nominations: P. B. Cheney, of New lampshire, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Switzerland; G. M. Lambertson, of Nebraska, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; I. A. Benton, United State marshal for the Territory of Utah; M. R. Rose, of Ohio, Assistant Commissioner of General Land Office. Judges of Probate in Utah—Chas. Foote, Juab county; W. W. Wellsen, School, Juab county; W. W. Wallace, Sevier county; C. A. Herman, Toole county.

Patents Granted Hoosier Inventors, Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- Patents were today granted to Indiana inventors as fol-

Jacob Barrow, Windfall, assignor to J. S. Moore, Muncie. oil burner: James E. Burke, assignor to J. W. Setton Manufacturing Company, Anderson, paper box; John A. Carter and J. H. Berst, Kokomo, process of an apparatus for disintegrating fibrous substances and fibre disintegrating machine; Emmet I. Galloway, assignor of one-half to A. F. Skeer, jr., Lagrange, reclining chair; Walter L. George, Camden, pile or fence-post driver; John W. Hayden, Fort Wayne, conduit for electric railways; Casimer Pauthonier, Boston, assignor to A. Ladenburg, New York, and R. T. McDonald, Fort Wayne, manufacture of incandescent electric lamps.

Anti-Option Bill May Pass.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- It is now the general belief that the anti-option bill will pass the Senate and soon become a law. It was discussed to-day by Mr. George, who said its adoption would be a great benefit

to the cotton-planters of the South. General Notes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, - The President will probably spend the holiday recess duck-shooting on Chesapeake bay. Justice Lamar is ill again and will prob

ably start South in a few days for a short

The statement is made in high official circles that the international monetary conference at Brussels will within a few days adjourn to meet in March or April of next year. No result is expected to be secured at the present session of the confer-

Immigration Not an Unmixed Evil.

Harper's Weekly. While readily admitting that in point of numbers we are receiving much more im-migration than we need, yet we cannot close our eyes to the fact that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to devise a plan of restriction the practical execution of which would not in a large measure exclude the desirable immigration together with the undesirable. The enactment of such plans into laws would inevitably result in a conspiracy of very important and powerful interests to evade them. For the same reason the enactment of such laws will turn out to be politically impractica-ble. The probability is that we shall have to make the best of the law as it stands, excluding paupers, idiots, criminals and so on, perhaps to strengthen ft by judicious amendments, keeping in view the limits of existing possibilities, and to employ every means afforded by our political and social institutions to lead the obstreperous foreign elements upon the path of good citizenship. This task will, especially as regards the second generation, appear far less hopeless than it now seems if well taken in hand. In the meantime we should deprecate the extravagant notion at present entertained by many well-meaning people that all the ills of our political and social condition are owing to the influx of ignorant and depraved persons from abroad. Those who take this ground wholly misconceive the origin and nature of many existing evils, and will be apt to overlook necessities of reform and improvement which lie in an entirely different direction.

Cowardly Democracy.

New York Press. Perhaps the wisest thing said at the dinner of the Reform Club on Saturday night was the remark of Roger Q. Mills, that "for thirty years cowardice has been the curse of Democratic leadership." There is a world of truth in that honest declaration. The Democratic party has never had the courage to do what it wanted to do. party of free trade at heart, it has lacked the nerve to eliminate the protective prin-

ciple from our revenue laws. Morrissey's Redeeming Trait.

It is now said that John Morrissey beat Jay Gould out of \$100,000. There were a good many redeeming points about that man Morrissey.

Theosophy and Pork-Packing.

Mrs. Beant's presence in Chicago proves that there is no irreconcilable conflict between theosophy and the pork-packing